NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of paintings. NiBLO'S GARDEN-8-"The Romany Rye." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—Willio Edouin, BTAR THEATRE—8—"The Shaughraun." THALIA THEATRE-8-Ludwig Barnay. THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Muddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Brighton. WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-" The Snowball."

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THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY will hold its second Annual Meeting on Monday, April 30, at Municipal Hall, of Madison-ave, at 8-15 p. m. Reports will presented, and addresses are expected from Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. Rev. Chas. G. Ames, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Francis Wayland, Ll. D., of Yale College. The public are in-vited to attend. Chas. D. Kellogo, Organizing Secretary.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The extradition of about a dozen per sons from America will be asked for, it is said, by the British Government. == The present trials in Dublin are expected to last about two weeks longer. Several persons were killed and others were injured in a riot yesterday in Port Said. Some comment has been caused by charges brought against the Spanish Minister of Justice. Seven lives were lost by the upsetting of a boat vesterday in the harbor of Toulon. - Herr Schultze-Delitzsch, the founder of the system of

f 1 ndly societies, is dead. DOMESTIC .- A tornado near Benton, Texas, killed a number of people. - Henry Smith, of St. Johnsburg, N. Y., committed saicide in Dakota because he was discarded. ____ The works of the Columbus (Ohio) Sewer Pipe Company were burned yesterday; also the large sawmills at Bradley, Me., with a large amount of valuable stock. ____ Arcadia, La.. was visited by a destructive hall storm on Saturday. ____ Preparations on a grand scale have been made for the Dramatic Festival which begins at Cincinnati to-day. - Nearly 1,500

immigrants arrived at Boston yesterday. strictly enforced by the police yesterday; several arrests were made. = Delegates to the Philadelphia Irish Convention reported to their societies; the action of the convention was generally approved, === Mr. Beecher spoke of Freedom in Religion, and referred to the Rev. R. Heber Newton's case; the Rev. Randolph H. McKim preached on the Bible and its relation to the Episcopal Church, == The use of dynamite was discussed at a meeting of the Central Labor Union. Senator Piumb talked to a reporter of Republica prospects in Kansas. —— "Doctor" Monck gave another exhibition of his alleged healing powers in

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Tempera ture yesterday: Highest, 48°; lowest, 36°; average,

Judging from surface indications, the Sunday laws were pretty rigidly enforced again yesterday. Only knowing ones gained admittance to low rum-shops, while many of the so-called respectable drinking places were closed entirely. The police deserve credit, and they are getting it, for this improvement in the way the city observes Sunday; but we are inclined to think that Recorder Smyth ought to come in for more praise in the matter than is generally awarded him. The summary manner in which he fined or imprisoned several hundred law-breaking liquor-sellers a week or two ago has had a good effect. These men do not mind arrest very much, for bail is easily obtained. But when the prospect of fine

would much rather go a-fishing on Sunday

Public opinion has approved the tariff legislation of the last Congress. It is seen not to be perfect; but no one has ever claimed that it was. The widespread satisfaction in commercial circles, however, shows how correct the opinion was which THE TRIBUNE expressed early last fall that it was the imperative duty of Congress to pass the best tariff bill which could be devised before the session ended. Still, there has been considerable hypercriticism of it recently in high quarters. To this late faultfinding Senator Morrill replies vigorously in a talk reported in another column of this paper. He points out how difficult, if not impossible, it would have been to pass a better bill; and how easy it would have been to pass none at all. While the Senator's defence may not convince captious fault-finders, it will at least have a quieting effect.

The analysis of the Aqueduct bill now before the Senate, which will be found in the letter from our Albany correspondent, is worth the careful reading of taxpayers in this city. It ought to insure a rousing attendance at the indignation meeting to be held in Cooper Institute to-morrow night. It will be seen that all the objections which Mayor Edson has pointed out are well taken. As the measure stands, there seems to be no end to the chances of jobs, patronage, delay, deadlocks and extravagance. Most of the safeguards for the protection of the taxpayers' pockets which appeared in the original draft have been set aside by the Committee on Cities. The Tammany managers, however, have thrown in a few clauses calculated to keep the Commissioner of Public Works from getting more than his share of the spoils.

It must take a good deal of courage to face life on 60 cents a day, especially if the man who earns this pittance has a family dependent on him for support. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is little wonder that Mr. Robert P. Porter, in his letter to THE TRIBUNE from Dowlais, Wales, is compelled to write that beer is the principal article of diet among the inhabitants of that forlorn iron district. Drink is the natural consolation of men in such wretchedness, and beer is the cheapest beverage they can get. In keeping with this living misery is Mr. Porter's description of the desolation and decay to be seen around the Penny Darran Iron Works at Merthyr Tydvil, which are new closed. Twenty years ago these shops were the scene of extraordinary activity; now they are silent, notwithstanding the great advantages of their situation. Starvation wages are not always prefitable it seems, even in

If further proof were needed of the assertion that the affairs of the laboring men in this city are managed by a lot of demagogues, the talk which the delegates to the Central Labor Union indulged in yesterday would be entirely sufficient. Violent speeches were made in favor of the political use of dynamite, which was described as the friend of workingmen. Now the truth is, as any one can see after a moment's reflection, that in a dynamite campaign in this country or in England the working classes would suffer more than any others. A few officials might be killed by the destruction of Government buildings or private dwellings; but for every official who lost his life in this way a score or more of humbler people who would certainly be about, either as servants or passers-by, would be slaughtered. Dynamite is no respecter of persons. When it goes off, it blows up a street-sweeper who happens to be there just as readily as a Prime Minister.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEATH TRAPS. No effort has yet been made by the Legislature to amend the building laws that apply to this city. If it adjourns, as now seems probable, without remedying the glaring defects of the acts now in torce, the members will ast the remedy for enforcing such obligations is sume a grave responsibility. They have had an impairment of the obligation. ample warning of what is needed. The slaughter of sixteen innocent children in the Madison Street tenement-house and the Cambridge Flats are disasters of recent occurrence. They might have been avoided if the building claws had not been defective. And yet with

In 1880 an act was passed abelishing the Building Department. Because of political influences it had become corrupt, extravagant and inefficient. Its chief was indicted for accepting a bribe, and in order to wipe out the disgrace the Legislature passed an extreme measure. It abolished the department, and transferred its work to a bureau under the Fire Commissioners. Its annual expenses were reduced one half by limiting them to \$40,000. But even in that change there was a political consideration, as was shown by fastening upon the bureau an attorney at a yearly expense of \$4,000, with additional law clerks, instead of leaving the legal duties with the Law Department of the city, where they properly belong. This reduced the available appropriation to

about \$34,000. Inspector Esterbrook, who is at the head of the Building Bureau, has repeatedly testified that the appropriation is insufficient. There are, he says, 100,000 houses to be inspected, spread over a large territory. Last year he examined 2,577 plans for new buildings and 1.691 plans for alterations of old structures. There has been so far this year a large increase over the work of last year. To examine carefully all the plans submitted, and to inspect daily the new buildings going up and the alterations being made in old ones, is too much work, Mr. Esterbrook says, for his poorly paid staff of thirty-one persons. Besides, there are fire-escapes to be looked after and unsafe buildings to be examined. We believe Mr. Esterbrook is right. It was a piece of folly for the Legislature to limit the appropriation for an important charge of this kind to \$40,000. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can be trusted to make appropriations of many millions of dollars for other departments, it certainly can be trusted to deal with the necessities of the Bureau of Buildings. And yet, because there is no "bone" to be picked in this simple bill to repeal a clause in a former act, the Legislature has given it no consideration.

It is not necessary to change the bureau pack again into a separate department; though we think a single head is better than the divided responsibility that now exists. There are other defects in the present building laws. A bill to remedy them has been approved by the principal builders and architects of the city, and is now on the Senate files. The acts in force at present give too much discretion to the heads of the Fire Department and Buildings Buread. This permits of favors being ex tended for political and other reasons that ought never to be granted. This discretion, unwisely and corruptly used in the past, is accountable for many of the death traps, in the shape of buildings, that now disfigure the city.

no matter whether owned by a political boss, an unscrupulous speculator or an unknown artisan. But the Legislature, apparently, is influenced more by the conscienceless persons who seek favors than by considerations of humanity. And why are the Fire Commissioners silent on this matter? Is it because they do not want to part with any power, political or otherwise, now in their grasp? Inspector Esterbrook has done his part to bring about a needed reform. There is a responsibility resting upon the Fire Commissioners that they cannot shirk by silence.

The Legislature cannot afford longer to trifle with this important subject. If loss of life is again caused by another fire trap or a rickety tenement like the one that fell not long ago in Grand-st., we shall, probably, hear an outcry against the Bureau of Buildings. And undoubtedly the same old excuse will be forthcoming. Let the members of the Legislature from this city consider the responsibility that will rest upon them in such an event.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly decided that under the Federal Constitution all laws that impair the validity of contracts are absolutely void, and that what the States cannot do by their laws they cannot do by changing their constitutions, which are only laws of a more permanent character. The Court has also decided that all laws which affect injuriously the remedy of creditors for the collection of debts are a violation of contracts. This doctrine, in its broadest sense, has been declared and confirmed by numerous decisions. The following is the language of the Court in the case of Walker against Whitehead: 'The laws which exist at the time and place of the making of a contract, and where it is "to be performed, enter into and form a part of it. This embraces alike those which affect 'its validity, construction, discharge and enforcement. Nothing is more material to the 'obligation of a contract than the means of "its enforcement. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and both are parts of the obligation which is guaranteed by the "Constitution against impairment."

In other words, to quote the language of Professor Pomeroy in his work on Constitutional Law, "a party may demand that sub-'stantially the same remedial right appropriate to his contract when it was entered into shall be accorded to him when it is broken." Under our system of jurisprudence," says the same writer, "two forms of remedial right 'may result to the injured party upon the breach of a contract; the one form applying to a small number only of agreements, the other being appropriate to all. The first is the right to have done exactly what the defaulting party promised to do-the remedial right to a specific performance. The other is compensatory, or the right to be paid such an amount of pecuniary damages as shall be a compensation for the injury caused "by the failure of the defaulting party to do these species of remedial rights must be pursued by the aid of the courts. In both the existence of the contract and of the breach must be established. These facts having been sufficiently ascertained, a decree or judicial order must be rendered, in the "first case, that the defaulting party do exactly what he undertook to do; and in the sum of money fixed as a compensation for his "delict." Were it necessary, we might quote equally strong language to the same effect in the Court in the Virginia and Louisiana cases, nothing seemed to be better established than the dectrine that neither by changes of their constitutions, nor by the acts of their Legislatures, public or private, and that the impairment of six months is just the right limit!

Now let us glance (for we can merely glance) Fourth Street school and the loss of life in the the Court. The State of Virginia, in order to reto pay in full, proposed in 1871 a compromise with her creditors, and to effect it passed a Compromise Act authorizing an issue of bonds these and other startling illustrations of the for two-thirds of her debt and providing (for need of prompt relief, the Legislature has done if the security of the bondholders) that the coupons of the new bonds should be receivable for taxes and other State dues. Before this compromise was fully executed, but after about two-thirds of the debt had been funded, she repealed the provision of the act by which the coupons were secured, and prohibited those which had been issued from being received for taxes and other State dues. The question of her right to do this was soon brought before her own Court of Appeals, which promptly decided that the provision of the Compromise Act which made the coupons receivable for taxes was a contract between the State and the holders of the bonds and binding upon the State. Under this decision, the coupons were received according to the terms of the contract up to January 1882, when the State passed another act, known as the "Coupon Killer," by which officers of the State were prohibited from receiving the coupons until their genuineness (of which there was realty no question) had been established by the verdict of a jury, an appeal from which verdict might be taken to the Circuit Court and to the Court of Appeals-all expenses to be borne by the holders of the coupons. The preamble and act are too long to be inserted. It is sufficient to say that they were skilfully drawn with the manifest and avowed design to deprive the coupons of their chief value. This act the Supreme Court at its present session has decided to be binding upon the bondholders, although by it the coupons and the bonds that bear them have lost nearly fifty per cent of their previous value. Before this act was passed, the coupons were received by the collectors as money. Now, before they can be received or redeemed, the holders must be subject to the expense of a law suit with the State and in her own courts, while there are not a half-dozen individuals in the State whose annual taxes amount to as much as would be the expenses of a suit. It is thus seen that with the aid of the Court to which the people have looked for the protection of their rights, and upon which they have pinned their faith with entire reliance, Virginia has at last triumphed over her creditors. Deprived of all practical remedy, the holders of her bonds have now nothing to rely upon but the faith of a State which has already violated two compromiseswhich has struck off one-third of an honest ante-war debt, as a charge against West Virginia, which that State refuses to recognize, and now proposes, unrestrained in the exercise of

It is possible that the railroad companies by combining may be disposed to incur the expense of a suit with the State. If they should be, we venture to predict that another act will be soon passed which will leave them as helpless to enforce their rights as are now the individual bondholders. By or imprisonment seems tolerably certain, they To the credit of Inspector Esterbrook, he has the report of this Virginia case it appears | who have recently failed have added a paper | this summer, and "The Wayside "at Concord,

labored to have the laws amended in that that while all of the Justices, except Mr. Justice respect so as to apply alike to all buildings, Field and Mr. Justice Harlan, concurred in the decision, three of them rest it upon a different ground. Their opinion is expressed by Mr. Justice Matthews in the following language: I concur in the judgment of the Court, but prefer to rest the decision upon a ground different from that on

which it is placed in its opinion. I agree that the State of Virginia by the Act of 1871 entered into a valid contract with the holders of its bonds to receive their coupons in payment of taxes; and that any subsequent statute which denies this right is a breach of its contract and a violation of the Constitution of the United States. But for a brench of its contract by a State no remedy is provided by the Constitution of the United States against the State itself, and a suit to compel the officers of a State to do the acts which constitut performance of its contract by the State is a suit against the State itself. If the State furnishes a remedy by process against itself or 118 officers, that process may e pursued because it has consented to submit itself to that extent to the jurisdiction of the courts; but if it chooses to withdraw its consent by a repeal of all remedies it is restored to the immunity from suit which belongs to it as a political community, responsible in that

We are at a loss to understand how a proceeding to compel collectors to receive in payment of taxes the coupons which were made by law receivable therefor can be fairly regarded as a suitagainst the State; but if it can be, then a most significant and far-reaching question is presented, to wit: If a State can throw around her own officers the protecting shield of her State sovereignty, what is there to prevent her from extending the same immunity to corporations created under her own laws?

This decision of the Court in this case is dangerous enough. Unfortunately it was followed by another, in the Louisiana case, which is still more dangerous, to which we shall refer in our next number.

GUBERNATORIAL INCONSISTENCY, Dr. Holmes once penned the line:

Don't be consistent but be simply true The advice is good, but those who purpose to be guided by it would do well to remember thathere is no necessary connection between inconsistency and truth. The fact is that your in consistent man is too often a man whose moral sense lacks development; he is now on this side and now on that; not because of his passionate devotion to the right, but because of his inability to appreciate any higher rule of conduct than that which is suggested by expediency.

Governor Cleveland has just convicted himself of a grave official inconsistency. It is to be assumed that he can prove that he was inconsistent that he might be true, just as an ildustrious personage of an earlier age explained that he was cruel that he might be kind. But the proof has not yet been submitted, and pending its production let us look at the nature of the inconsistency in question. Early last February the Governor sent to the Legislature a message vetoing the bill providing for certain amendments to the charter of the City of Elmira. In the course of this message he expressed himself as follows:

The provisions of the bill requiring the presentation of a claim for damages within fifteen days, and the commencement of an action within six months after the happening of the injury, are obviously objectionable, as innecessarily and unreasonably restricting the right of exactly what be promised to do. Both of the party injured to recover by a resort to the courts the damages which he has sustained.

There is no mistaking the meaning of these words. It was the Governor's firm convictionin February last-that it would be a denial of justice to shut out a claim against a city in case action on it was not commenced within six months from the date of the injury upon which the claim was based. Now, strange as it may 'second case, that the defaulting party pay the seem, the Governor's spring firm conviction on this important point differs radically from his winter firm conviction. For lo and behold, a few days ago he signed a bill amending the other cases. In fact, until the recent decisions of | charter of Albany which contains a provision that suits for damages against that city must be brought within three months of the date of injury. Not long ago he argued that six months was not long enough. Now he says, by his could States impair the obligation of contracts action in signing the Albany bill, that half of his first appearance as an actor on the American

Well, it is a glaring inconsistency, and natu- Lydia Pinkham. rally enough the Governor is taken barshly to task for making fish of Elmira and fowl of Alat the history of these cases and the decisions of | bany. Some of his batterest critics are members of his own party at the Capitel, and their newsduce her debt, which she declared herself unable paper monthpiece, The Albany Times, does not hesitate to administer a severe rebuke to him for the readiness with which he revises and amends his firm convictions of official duty. But, as we have said, the assumption is that the Governor was inconsistent in this instance that he might be true. It is difficult to believe that a man of sense having a just respect for the dignity and responsibility of the great office of Governor would veto and sign bills not in accordance with fixed principles but with shifting principles changing with the

BUSINESS AND BANKING.

There are nearly one hundred banks in New-York, every one of which holds some proportion of what is known in discount circles as "Swamp paper." The recent failures in the leather and other trades have consequently excited no little discussion among bank officials, and the question is eagerly canvassed, what is the soft place in the present system which enables a firm to carry on its transactions upon borrowed capital until nearly all its assets have disappeared?

Under the system which prevailed before the war, the bills in the market represented bona tide mercantile transactions. It a merchant bought so many hides, he gave a bill for the amount. When he sold, he drew on his customer, and in each case the document bore on the face of it the consideration for which it was drawn. In those days credit was much longer than it is now. Three and six months were common usances, and even ten months was not unknown. Although there was no absolute hypothecation of the goods to meet the bill, yet the buyer had, or supposed he had, the security of a legitimate trade transaction at the back of it, and that the goods, when sold, would discharge the liability. The war, and the disorganization of currency caused by it, abolished all this. Credits were shortened. Currency was plentiful and depreciated in value. Every existing debtor made haste to discharge his liabilities in a medium so reduced from its face value that the creditor received only a percentage of his debt in discharge for the whole. This changed the entire system of mercantile transactions. National took the place of individual credit. The system of long usances disappeared, and trade transactions were reduced practically to a guests that hotel ever entertained. He was concash basis. The great majority of the business of this city is now transacted at from thirty to sixty days' credit, and bi'ls are rarely drawn except when the customer requires further indulgence. The amount of mercantile paper affoat representing specific mercantile transactions is probably not a tenth part of the turnover. A new system has consequently taken the place of the old. The merchant, instead her sovereign power, to strike off another third. of selling his customer's paper, furnishes a broker with his own notes, and these are sold to the banker generally upon the repute and credit of the firm alone, or with the support of an indorser. Under this system, the paper out bears no necessary proportion to the business done. Indeed, it seems as if some of the firms

factory to their leather business. The notes issued, which in a sound concern should go to purchase fresh stock, have simply represented an increasing deficiency, and the traders have gone on until the bulk of the assets have vanished.

Several remedies are proposed. It has been suggested that by some sort of freemasonry between the banks it might be possible to tell how much paper each firm has afloat. But this suggestion is scarcely feasible. Much of the paper is sold to private buyers in country towns, who could not be approached. The remedy really rests with the banks themselves. Instead of following each other like a flock of sheep and buying paper because the house is in good credit, they should insist on the merchant furnishing his broker with a certified balance-sheet to be shown to persons buying the paper. Such a system would enable bankers to glean some idea of the risk they run, and firms who consider the suggestion derogatory to their dignity might better keep out of the market. There is another objection to the existing system in that it offers great opportunities for fraud, such paper being easily fabricated by a dishonest partner for his own purposes. A proposition is now before the English Parlia-

ment to export the whole of the starving population of the west coast of Ireland to America, with every chance of its approval. Large bodies of evicted tenantry from Mayo and Connemara have already arrived. Their passage was paid as far as this port, Boston or Philadelphia, but no further provision was made for them. Whatever our sympathies may be for these homeless people, the fact remains that as a rule they will probably be absorbed in the course of a few months in our almshouses or gaols, to be supported by the hard-working American taxpayer. Prompt action should be taken in this matter. The English Government in this assisted emigration of her paupers to our shores does not even provide funds sufficient to take them to the West, where they must work or starve, but leaves them in our streets to be fed and housed by charity from the outset. The immigration of Hebrew refugees, who came in precisely the same condition, without money, without trades and without the will to work, was stopped short. It the next shipload of paupers who are " assisted " by the English Government from Ireland to our shores are sent back, the hint will be sufficient, and the vast flood of misery and ignorance from the Irish western coast which is beginning to set in upon us will be diverted to Canada, where it belongs.

We suppose there are many people who think that Congressman Thompson performed a justifiable and praiseworthy act in shooting down like a dog the destroyer of his domestic happiness. There is and always has been a natural feeling that such a death is the only adequate punishment for secondrels of that sort. But what has Mr. Thompson gained by the act? He has blazoned his wife's shame before all the world, and has fixed upon his children a disgrace which they will have to carry with them through life. He has fastened upon himself the brand of murder. But that probably troubles him very little, as he is said to have " killed his man" several times before. There is very little likelihood that a jury can be found in Kentucky which will deny that he was entirely right in tak ing the law into his own hands. Setting the legal and moral aspects of the question aside, therefore, as being out of the case in considering a Kentucky "affair," we should really like to know what Mr. Thompson, when he looks upon his wife and children, thinks he has gained by the transaction.

The Brooklyn Bridge is a wonderful structure, and will undoubtedly be a popular success in many ways. As a promenade for lovers on moonlight nights it will be without an equal in the world. But in one respect we fear it will be a great disappointment to the free American citizen. The walk for pedestrians is placed in the centre, above the car and wagon tracks on either side, and there will be no chance for the free American citizen aforesaid to lean over the outer railing of the bridge and spit upon the casual schooner or ferryboat passing in the river below. This will be a serious deprivation.

We feel authorized to state that there is little if any truth in the rumor that when Oscar Wilde makes stage the cast will include the Prophet Wiggins and

PERSONAL.

The Earl of Jersey has given to laboring men in one of his Oxfordshire villages fifteen acres of ground, in plots of from half an acre to three acres

Canon Knox-Little has a brother who turned Romanist and is on the staft of The London Weekly

The Prince of Wales probably did not altogether enjoy the grand gala night of the Berlin festivities, being compelled to wear a very heavy uniform and dolman, reducing him to the condition of Miss Cato-lina Wilhelmma Skeggs in "The Vicar of Wakefield," In fact he was thoroughly exhausted and had to retire as soon as he could.

A Kansas City scribe "pumped" Senator Logan desperately and scientifically when the latter passed through that city last Mozday, but could only gain the information that he in good health and was going to New-Mexico on private business-not to look after his cattle ranche, however, for he man't any cattle ranche.
In reply to inquiries about political and other
topics the Senator displayed his ability by saying
"Don't know" in a dozen different ways.

Olney, Cowper's old haunt, changes not much with ime. Its long street of old houses, still looking fresh because built of calcareous stone, though some near the date of two censuries, has one unvarying aspect of dulness if not of gloom. The tall red brick house in which Cowper wrote "The Task " stands in a roomy angle of the street, towering most unpicturesquely above its neighbors. It is now divided into three separate tenements. The place and its associations are very little changed since the days when the postman's horn was heard as he came over the long bridge, "news from all nations lambering at his back," Weston Underwood, the seat of the poet's friends, the Throckmortons, has lately been seld by the present baronet, who has two other estates. The old mansion was tone since razed.

Mr. Callan, M. P., whose habits are well-known to be convivial, not long ago gave utterance to an unlucky phrase. Speaking of an allegation of the Irish Attorney-General, he said he could "swallow a good deal," and he was going on to say he could not swallow that; but before he could get to the second half of the sentence the House burst into uproarious laughter. The strangers in the gallery did not know what it meant, and Mr. Callan himself did not for a moment. "I can swallow a good deal," he repeated, and again there was an outburst of uproarmons laughter in which the whole Treasnry Bench joined. Mr. Bright was conversing with Mr. Peter Kylands below the gangway, and his conversation was interrupted by the mirth. He pansed to inquire and then joined in the laughter, which by this time extended to Mr. Callan bimself. The Hon. Gregory A. Perdicaris, whose death at Tangier, Africa, was on Friday announced, lived for

many years at the Trenton House, Trenton, N. J., and was one of the most eccentric and whimsica stantly attended by one of the negro waiters, upon whom he bestowed generous fees and resounding cane-thwacks in about equal numbers and in great profusion. He was exceedingly fond, also, of riding in street-cars, and would travel back and forth, from one end of the city to the other, over tracks that made the " bob-tail" car jolt like a dump-cart on a corduroy road; and never was in better spirits than after two or three hours of such exercise. He never noticed his fellow-passengers, save now and then to grin with self-complacent glee at their and then to grin with self-complacent glee at their discomfort when the road was more than ordinarily rough. Withal, he was much of a favorite with Trenton people, and his short, sturdy figure has been greatly missed on the street and in the cars since he went to live with his son in Africa nearly four years ago.

Boston, April 29 -George P. Lathrop and Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop will go abroad again early

Hawthorne's old home, where they have been living during the winter, is for sale. Boston, April 29.-Justin Winsor, Librarian of the Harvard College Library, has been invited to deliver an address at the dedication of the new library building of the University of Michigan.

GENERAL NOTES.

The value of the chief art collections of Paris is estimated as follows: The Duc d'Aumaie, \$15,000,000; the Baron de Rothschild, \$10,000,000; Sir Richard Wallace, \$3,000,000; M. Secretan, \$2,000,000, including thirty pictures by Melssonier; M. Defoer-Bey and the Count do Greffuhle, each \$600,000; Madame Cossin, \$1,000,000; and M. Edouard Andre and Mr. William Stewart, \$400,000 each.

President Tuttle, of Wabash College, has in his possession a fac-simile copy of *The London Times* for October 3, 1798. It consists of four pages and is twenty-three inches by seventeen in size. Its news items afford some curious contrasts to the present age. One of them states as a great achievement the fact that Mrs. Siddons performed at Brighton, Bath and London within the incredible short space of ninety-six hours. To-day she might play in the three places within the space of sixteen hours. In the same paper Nelson's victory of the Nile is announced, which had taken place two months before. To-day no battle could take place within the limits of the civilized world which would not be reported in the papers of the next morning.

A young lady in Chicago has some very practical ideas about missionary work. She is a student in the Female Baptist Missionary Training School and is not yet twenty years of age. It has been her practice for the past few months to visit the sick and destitute in the lowest and vilest slums of Chicago, entirely alone, at all hours of the day. The little figure dressed modestly in black is known and respected by the criminal classes of the city, and in all herorrands of mercy she has never once been molested or even insulted. She says that her object is first of all to do some practical good and next to fit herself by notual experience for her life-work as a missionary. Wiser people than this young girl have gone through life without getting as near the ideal of Christianity.

The first of May is a "red-letter " day in the bright vocabulary of the youth of Lynn, Mass. At early dawn the inhabitants of that respectable town expect to be aroused by the demoniac tootings of hundreds of tin horns, operated by a large army of small boys. The natives of the town have learned to bear the infliction with patience, if not with equanimity, but the new-comer is not apt to be so patient. There is a story of an amiable clergyman who had just been settled in the town, and who, thinking that the annusical serenade was intended for him, complained of it to a magistrate.

He withdrew his complaint on being told that the day
was the small boys' saturnalia. It is a very strange
coincidence that the boys of the town of Lynn, in England,
have exactly the same custom, which is said to be
handed down from heathen times.

POLITICAL NEWS.

General Durbin Ward wants to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and he says so with refreshing frankness. He has made no combinations, and proposes to make none. He will not agree to support any man for the Senatorship on condition that that man will assist him in getting the Gubernatorial nomination. His platform is the single plank that he is a Democrat and has grown gray in the service of the party. On that he feels confident of getting the nomination and of carrying the State. It can be denominated as "the platform for success only."

The vote cast in the Georgia Gubernatorial election last week was so small that some of the papers there appear to be in doubt whether an election was really held. About one voter in eight exercised his privilege. In other words, there are 200,000 voters in the State, of whom 25,000 thought it worth while to go to the polls. The Government of Georgia is perhaps less carrupt than that of some of the other States in the South, but it will not remain so if one party feels itself secure in the possession of power, no matter what candi-dates it may nominate. Nothing is more conducive to a healthful political life than a vigorous party in oppo-

Ex-Congressman Fisher, of Pennsylvania, sees no obstacle in the way of harmony in the Repub-Henn party of that State, at least in his old district. He believes that all factions will unite and go into the next State Convention as a unit. There was as much, or more dissension last year in Mr. Fisher's old Congressional district as there was in any other neighborhood, and if the party can be harmonized there little difficulty will probably be experienced in bringing about the same re-sult in the rest of the State. If in electing delegates to the State Convention the Regulars carry out their promises in good faith, not much room will be left for difference in the party.

It is a pleasant delusion of some of the Democratic papers that the tariff discussion now under way is going to rectify politics. In this process they think all the protectionists will join the Republican party and all the free-traders the Democratic party. In the exchange the Democrats calculate to get ten free-trade Republicans for every protection Democrat they surrender. This, if carried out, would be a profitable transaction for the Democracy, but like many other cal-culations that party has made, it is subject to a liberal discount. If the Democrate think it safe to rectify parties on the tartif question let them proceed with the

Many reasons have been assigned for the holding of the recent Iroquois banquet in Chicago. It starter, but the real purpose of the meeting is now said to have been to help on Springer's boom for the Speakership. The "raw material" platform hasu't taken as well as was expected and a vigorous lift was necessary. The whole programme is said to include Bayard for President, Springer for Speaker and Morrison for Governor of Illinois. Carter Harrison was allowed unwittingly to ruin his own chances for the Governorship and at the same time to knock in the load. Governorship and

The Democracy is now split into three factions, known respectively as the Free Traders, the Protectionists and the Trimmers. The first named faction is headed by Mr. Watterson. It wants the party to nail the flag of a "tariff for revenue only " to the must and go in for victory or death. Mr. Randali is the conceded leader of the second faction, the Protectionists. It knows that the country cannot be carried on a Free-Trade platform, and it is not yet ready for death, so it is willing to compromise on a "tariff for revenue with incidental protection." The third faction, the Trimmers, has no particular head, but it has the largest following in the Democratic party. For the life of it it cannot see why so much fuss should be made over a rigmarole when

DR. BARKER AND DR. FLINT, JR.

A CORRECTION. To The Editor of The Tribune

SIR: The injustice of one point in Dr-Fordyce Barker's statement about the quarrel among the Doctors, which you copy in THE TRIBUNE to exposed. He says of day, ought to merits, he cannot claim to be a medical practitioner."

Now this is palpably unfair. Dr. Barker must have forgotten the time when Dr. Austin Filint, jr., had the sole
charge of one of the most noted patients in the city, the
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden; and with what signal devotion
he discharged his duties.

New-York, April 29, 1883. Austin Flint, jr., "whatever his other

PUBLIC OPINION.

EXPLAINING GRAVE POLITICAL FEATURES. The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Brooklyn's theological Congressman, claims that he "made Arthur." Now, when it is ascertained who made Smith, the responsibility for two of the gravest features in current politics will be traced to its sources.

JEFFERSON AND THE SPOILS.

From The Macon Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.)

Some of the Democrats who hurrah over Mr. Jefferson are ready to surrender every principle for which he contended, in exchange for the privilege of foraging on the treasury of the United States.

conservative tendency of the United States.

Conservative tendency of the United States.

From The Staunton Virginian (Rep.)

The negro has shown his conservative tendencies as conspicuously since his freedom as during slavery, when he stood by and protected and provided for the wives and children of Confederate soldiers when they were fighting to perpetuate his bondage. Has the Conservative party been truly conservative and had it observed the conditions under which it was placed in power-lived square up to the commands of the Constitution of the Nation and State, it is not improbable that to-day there would exast more or less division among colored voters, as well as a larger proportion of the white people voting the way the negro new votes—for the Republican party as the only truly conservative party the State or Nation has known for the past twenty years. Let the Democratic party of virginia and the South cease its warfare upon the rights of the negro—let it cease its insidious hostility to the public schools—the only means the negro has for improvement and advancement—let it deal with him as a human being—with soul and mind to enlighten and expand, a mora and intellectual being to be elevated and fitted for the better teas of life—and it may teen consistently appear to him for his support at the ballot-box. But so long at that party manifests a disposition to abrides and elecumsoribe guaranteed rights, to meck him with his freedom by depriving him of the rights of a freeman, it will be pattural for the negro to too against it.